

# 2001 INTENDED USE PLAN

## DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

*June 2001  
Final Plan*

*Dept. of Health & Environmental Control  
Budget & Control Board*

State of  Carolina

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## **I. Introduction**

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments of 1996 authorized a Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) to assist public water systems to finance the cost of infrastructure needed to achieve or maintain compliance with the SDWA. Section 1452 of the SDWA authorizes the Administrator of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to award capitalization grants to states for the purpose of establishing a low interest loan program and other types of assistance to eligible water systems.

The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) has primary enforcement responsibility (i.e., primacy) for carrying out the provisions of the SDWA. DHEC is the designated state agency to apply for and administer the capitalization grant for the DWSRF. The State Budget and Control Board (BCB), Office of Local Government, will conduct the financial functions of the DWSRF and make loans to project sponsors. South Carolina's allotment of the DWSRF funds appropriated by Congress for Fiscal Year 2001 is \$8,388,700.

Section 1452(b) of the SDWA requires that an Intended Use Plan (IUP) be developed, reviewed by the public and submitted as part of the state's grant application package to EPA. The purpose of the IUP is to describe how the state intends to use the funds in the DWSRF for the year and how those uses support the objectives of the SDWA in the protection of public health. The SDWA requires that the following information be included in the IUP:

- % A list of the projects expected to receive funding in the first year after the grant is awarded and a comprehensive priority list of eligible projects for funding in future years. The lists must include a description of the project, priority assigned to each project, expected terms of financial assistance, and the population served by the system.
- % The criteria and methods established for the distribution of the funds.
- % A description of the financial status of the state loan fund, as well as the short and long term goals of the fund.

## **II. Short and Long Term Goals**

South Carolina has identified several short and long term goals to guide development of the DWSRF program and ensure maximum public health benefits.

### **A. Short Term Goals**

1. Increase participation of small water systems in the SRF loan program.
2. Under the State's EPA-approved Capacity Development Strategy, assist the State permitting program with a goal of full issuance of operating permits for all water systems by June 30, 2004.
3. Delineate source water protection areas of South Carolina and determine susceptibility of public water systems to contamination.

### **B. Long Term Goals**

1. Maintain the fiscal integrity of the DWSRF and preserve the corpus of the fund to ensure continued growth of funding in perpetuity.
2. Enhance the viability of public water systems through continued implementation of the State's capacity development authority.

### **III. Project Selection**

The state must develop a comprehensive priority list of projects and identify those projects expected to receive funding from the FY 2001 capitalization grant (priority projects). Only those projects on the comprehensive list of projects may be considered for a loan under the DWSRF program.

#### **A. Priority Ranking System**

Section 1452(b)(3) of the SDWA requires that the IUP, to the maximum extent practicable, give priority for use of the DWSRF to projects that:

- % Address the most serious risk to human health;
- % Are necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act; and,
- % Assist systems most in need on a per household basis, according to state affordability criteria.

The State of South Carolina will use the following ranking system in developing a comprehensive priority list of projects eligible for assistance from the DWSRF. This ranking system is based on the above criteria as well as a State initiative to encourage and facilitate the consolidation or regionalization of public water systems. This state initiative, in concert with state regulatory programs, promotes compliance with the SDWA.

Projects eligible for assistance will be divided into seven categories. Projects listed in Category 1 receive the highest priority for funding, and those in Category 7 the lowest. These categories reflect the major ranking feature of the system.

##### **1. Category # 1**

Projects which will correct significant non-compliance problems, as defined by the EPA, with primary maximum contaminant levels or treatment techniques which pose an acute risk to public health (i.e., microbial, nitrate, nitrite and surface water treatment rule). For the purpose of this ranking system, a public water system which was determined to be in significant non-compliance as of April 1, 2001 will be considered for ranking within this category.

##### **2. Category # 2**

Projects which will correct non-compliance problems which are not considered to be significant as defined by the EPA and any identified problems such as groundwater under the direct influence, leaking water lines, low pressures [<20psi], insufficient reliable capacity [e.g., one well serving >50 taps or demand exceeds reliable capacity], and treatment design deficiencies which pose an acute risk to public health.

##### **3. Category # 3**

Projects which will correct significant non-compliance problems, as defined by the EPA, with primary maximum contaminant levels or treatment techniques which pose a chronic risk to public health (i.e., synthetic organic contaminants, inorganic contaminants other than nitrate and nitrite, radionuclides and the lead and copper rule). For the purpose of this ranking system, a public water system which was determined to be in significant non-compliance as of April 1, 2001 will be considered for ranking within this category.

#### 4. Category # 4

Projects which will correct non-compliance problems which are not considered to be ~~Asignificant~~ as defined by the EPA and any identified problems ~~C~~ such as systems exceeding the lead and/or copper action levels ~~C~~ which pose a chronic risk to public health.

#### 5. Category # 5

Projects serving existing residences on private wells which address actual public health problems associated with aquifer contamination where primary drinking water standards have been or are expected to be exceeded. For example, the groundwater in an area which is utilized by a number of existing residences on private wells is contaminated with a synthetic organic chemical ~~C~~ or contains a naturally occurring contaminant which exceeds the primary drinking water standards. Such projects will be limited in scope to the specific geographic area affected by the contamination.

#### 6. Category # 6

Projects to correct a public water system's non-compliance with a secondary maximum contaminant level(s).

#### 7. Category # 7

Projects necessary to ensure continued compliance with the State Safe Drinking Water Act and State Primary Drinking Water Regulations (i.e., replacing or rehabilitating infrastructure before it becomes a non-compliance problem).

#### **Deletion of Category 8:**

Priority ranking systems in previous IUPs contained a Category 8, which addressed projects that would extend water lines from existing public water systems, or allowed for the creation of new public water systems, to serve residences using private wells which correct secondary water quality problems. This category has been deleted since such projects do not comply with federal regulations governing the use of the DWSRF. Projects to fund water line extensions or the creation of new public water systems which address *serious* risk to public health caused by unsafe drinking water from individual water supplies (i.e., the water exceeds primary drinking water standards) are SRF-eligible under Category 5 above.

Projects within each category are prioritized based on the following criteria:

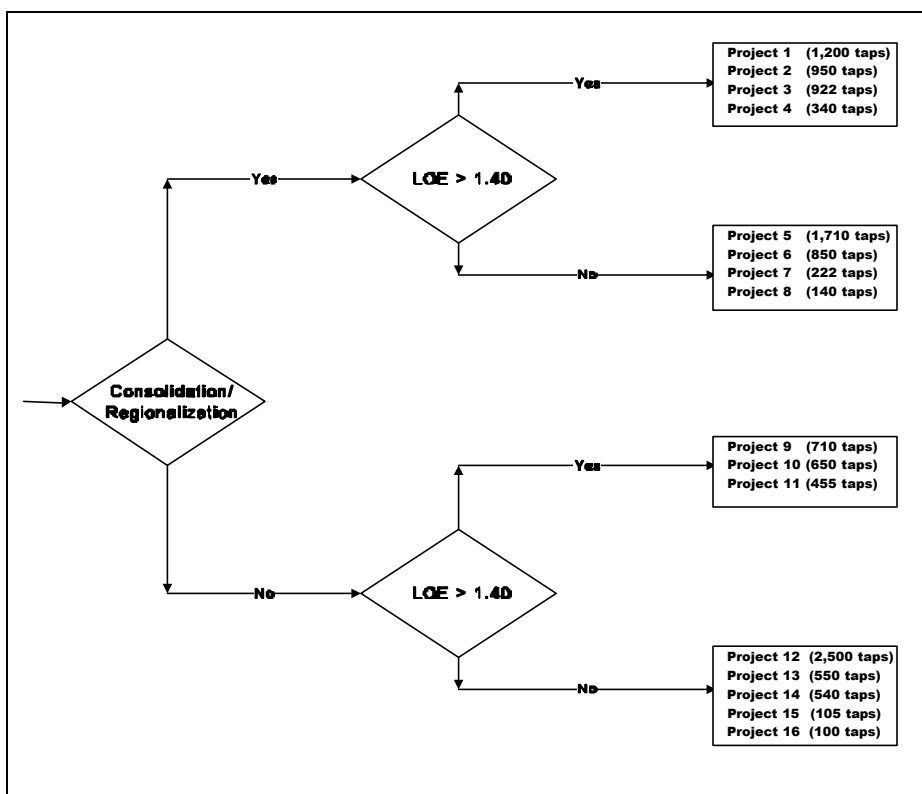
- % Regionalization/Consolidation;
- % Affordability;
- % Number of taps affected by the project; and,
- % If the project was bypassed the previous year. EPA's DWSRF Program Guidance requires that, to the maximum extent possible, the State work with bypassed projects to ensure that the projects will be eligible for funding in the following fiscal year.

Projects within each category are first grouped based on whether or not the project will result in the consolidation or regionalization of water systems. Consolidation of water systems is when two or more separately managed water systems combine to form one system under one management structure. Regionalization occurs when two or more water systems interconnect for the purpose of utilizing a water source(s), in lieu of each system developing its own or additional water source(s), and each system retains its own identity under separate management. Consolidation/regionalization helps utilities stay in compliance with requirements of the SDWA and ensures compliance with state capacity development requirements. The group of projects resulting in the consolidation or regionalization of water systems will be ranked higher than those that do not.



The projects within each of these two groups are further subdivided based on the greatest need on a per household basis. Those systems which have rates where the current annual user charge, based on 6,000 gallons per month, exceeds 1.40 percent of the median household income (MHI) will receive the highest ranking within the group. For purposes of this ranking system, this percentage will be referred to as the level of effort (LOE). Municipal projects have been ranked using their city's 1990 MHI and projects for other entities have been ranked using the applicable county 1990 MHI. An eligible sponsor may obtain the MHI for its actual service area from the Office of Research and Statistics, State Budget and Control Board. If the sole beneficiary of a project is a municipality, but the project sponsor is another entity, the MHI of the municipality to be served may be used in lieu of the sponsor's MHI. The final criterion for ranking projects will be based on the number of current taps affected by the project, with the highest number of taps receiving the highest ranking.

The figure below illustrates conceptually how projects in each category will be ranked.



Any project that was bypassed the previous year will have priority over any new projects within its category, except that this will not apply to any projects that were bypassed for small water systems assistance (See Section I below). If a project has been bypassed for two consecutive years, it must then compete for ranking with all other projects within its category.

## B. Project Questionnaire

To be placed on the comprehensive priority list of projects, an eligible project sponsor must complete and submit to DHEC a Project Questionnaire (Attachment 1). A project sponsor may submit a completed questionnaire for a project at any time.

### **C. Eligible Project Sponsors**

An eligible project sponsor means a county, municipality, special purpose district or nonprofit corporation established under Title 33, Chapter 35 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina.

### **D. Comprehensive Project Priority List**

DHEC initiated the development of the comprehensive priority list of projects for previous IUPs by mailing a copy of the project questionnaire to all prospective eligible project sponsors (See Attachment 1). Subsequently, the Comprehensive Project Priority List has continued to be developed through newsletter articles, direct mail-outs, public speaking engagements, and other outreach methods. In addition, the draft IUP, containing the Comprehensive Project Priority List, is posted on the DHEC web site [[www.scdhec.net/water](http://www.scdhec.net/water)]. Attachment 2 lists, in order of priority, all projects eligible for funding as of FY 2001

### **E. Active Project Priority List**

Attachment 3 (Active Project Priority List) lists those projects from the comprehensive priority list which are projected to receive loans from funds currently available in the DWSRF, based on recent contacts with all of the prospective sponsors. Refer to Section V.(F) for the amount of funds available.

Final funding decisions will be based upon a detailed financial review of each completed loan application. Actual projects funded and the actual amount of loan assistance may vary, since detailed technical and financial information is not available at the time of the development of this plan.

### **F. Eligible Projects**

#### **1. Compliance and Public Health**

According to Section 1452(a)(2) of the SDWA, the DWSRF may only provide assistance for expenditures (not including monitoring, operation and maintenance expenditures) of a type or category which will facilitate compliance with national primary drinking water regulations applicable to the system under section 1412 or otherwise significantly further the health protection objectives of the Act.

Projects to address SDWA health standards that have been exceeded or to prevent future violations of the rules are eligible for funding. These include projects to maintain compliance with existing regulations for contaminants with acute health effects (i.e., the Surface Water Treatment Rule, the Total Coliform Rule, and nitrate standard) and regulations for contaminants with chronic health effects (i.e., Lead and Copper Rule, Phases I, II, and V rules, total trihalomethanes, etc.)

Projects to replace aging infrastructure are also eligible if they are needed to maintain compliance or further the public health protection goals of the Act. Examples of these include projects to:

- % Rehabilitate or develop sources (excluding reservoirs, dams, dam rehabilitation and water rights) to replace contaminated sources;
- % Install or upgrade treatment facilities, if the project would improve the quality of drinking water to comply with primary or secondary standards;
- % Install or upgrade storage facilities, including finished water reservoirs, to prevent microbiological contaminants from entering the water system; and,
- % Install or replace transmission and distribution pipes to prevent contamination caused by leaks or breaks in the pipe, or improve water pressure to safe levels.

Projects to consolidate water suppliesCfor example, when individual homes or a public water supply is contaminated, or the system is unable to maintain compliance for financial or managerial reasonsCare eligible for DWSRF assistance.

## **2. Land acquisition**

Land is eligible only if it is integral to a project that is needed to meet or maintain compliance and further public health protection. In this instance, land that is integral to a project is only the land needed to locate eligible treatment or distribution projects. In addition, the acquisition must be from a willing seller.

## **3. Planning and design of a drinking water project**

The DWSRF may provide assistance for the costs of project planning and design (e.g., costs for consulting engineering services) as a component of a loan for construction.

## **4. Phasing of a drinking water project**

To make construction and/or funding more manageable, a project may be divided into separately-funded phases or segments, at the option of the sponsor. However, to be DWSRF-eligible, any such phase or segment must be of reasonable size and scope; must feasibly address a water quality, public health or compliance deficiency; and, when constructed, must have the capability of being placed into immediate full operation, i.e., without its full operation being dependent on a subsequent project phase or segment or other outside operation yet to be completed. After a given project phase is funded, subsequent phases must stand separately in competing with other projects for priority list ranking in later fiscal years.

## **5. Restructuring of systems that are in noncompliance or that lack the technical, managerial and financial capability to maintain the system**

The DWSRF may provide assistance to an eligible public water system to consolidate/connect with another public water system(s) only if the assistance will ensure that the system returns to and maintains compliance with SDWA requirements (section 1452(a)(3)(B) of the SDWA).

If the system does not have the technical, managerial, and/or financial capability to ensure compliance, or is in significant noncompliance, the system may receive assistance only if (1) the assistance will ensure compliance, or (2) the owner or operator of the system agrees to undertake appropriate changes in operations. These changes include consolidation or management changes that will ensure that the system has the technical, managerial, and financial capability to ensure and maintain compliance with SDWA requirements. DHEC may require the submission of a business plan as part of the preliminary engineering report for a project.

## **G. Projects Not Eligible for Funding**

The DWSRF will not provide funding assistance for the following projects and activities:

- % Dams, or rehabilitation of dams;
- % Reservoirs, except for finished water reservoirs and those reservoirs that are part of the treatment process and are located on the property where the treatment facility is located;
- % Laboratory fees for monitoring;
- % Operation and maintenance expenses;
- % Projects needed mainly for fire protection;
- % Projects for systems that lack adequate technical, managerial and financial capability, unless assistance will ensure compliance;
- % Projects for systems in significant noncompliance, unless funding will ensure compliance;
- % Projects primarily intended to serve future growth;
- % Refinancing of existing debt;
- % Purchase price of another water system; and,
- % Projects that would not result in the consolidation or regionalization of water systems when consolidation or regionalization is the most feasible alternative.

### **1. Lack of technical, managerial and financial capability**

The DWSRF may not provide any type of assistance to a system that lacks the technical, managerial or financial capability to maintain SDWA compliance, unless the owner or operator of the system agrees to undertake feasible and appropriate changes in operation or if the use of the financial assistance from the DWSRF will ensure compliance over the long-term (section 1452(a)(3)(B)(I) of the SDWA).

### **2. Significant noncompliance**

The DWSRF may not provide assistance to any system that is in significant noncompliance with any national drinking water regulation or variance unless the State conducts a review and determines that the project will enable the system to return to compliance and the system will maintain an adequate level of technical, managerial and financial capability to maintain compliance (section 1452(a)(3)(B)(I) of the SDWA).

### **3. Growth**

The DWSRF cannot provide assistance to finance the expansion of any drinking water system solely in anticipation of future population growth (section 1452(g)(3)(C) of the SDWA). However, assistance may be provided to address population growth expected to occur over the useful life of the facility to be funded. In determining whether or not a project is eligible for assistance, DHEC will determine the primary purpose of the project. If the primary purpose is to supply or attract growth, the project is not eligible to receive DWSRF funds. If the primary purpose is to solve a compliance or public health problem, the entire project, including the portion necessary to accommodate a reasonable amount of growth over its useful life, is eligible.

## **H. Loan Applications**

The Budget and Control Board will accept loan applications each fiscal year from October 1 through June 30. The issuance of a DHEC Permit to Construct, as a DWSRF project, is required for a complete loan application.

## **I. Bypass Procedure**

In accordance with Section 1452(a)(2) of the SDWA, at least 15% of DWSRF must be used for assisting small water systems (systems serving <10,000 population). DHEC may bypass projects on the comprehensive priority list in order to comply with this requirement. DHEC may, in cases of an environmental emergency, (e.g., flood, hurricane) or in the case of an imminent hazard to public health (in accordance with section 44-55-60 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, as amended), add a project to the comprehensive priority list during the year without further public notice of the list.

## **J. Public Participation in the Development of the IUP**

A Notice of Availability was mailed to each project sponsor that submitted a completed project questionnaire, and a number of other interested parties. In addition, a public notice of availability of the IUP was published in *The State*, *The Greenville News*, *The Post and Courier*, and the *Sun News* (daily newspapers). Interested parties were invited to review and submit written comments on the draft IUP by June 20, 2001. No significant comments were received. This final FY 2001 IUP will be posted on the Department's Internet web site at <http://www.state.sc.us/dhec/eqc/water/>. (Click on AHot Topics® or AGrants & Loans.®)

## **IV. Disadvantaged Community Systems**

Projects will normally be funded at the standard interest rate for a maximum term of 20 years; however, loan applicants which are considered disadvantaged community systems may be offered loans at even more favorable terms. Loan terms and conditions will be determined after DHEC has approved construction plans and specifications and the BCB has completed review of the financial loan application.

Disadvantaged community systems, subdivided into two levels, are public water systems which meet affordability criteria that are based on the 1990 median household income (MHI) of the water system's entire service area and on the level of the current or proposed user charge.

### **A. Level 1 Disadvantaged Community System**

To qualify as a Level 1 Disadvantaged Community System, the MHI for the applicant's service area must be less than \$26,256 (the State MHI). If the applicant meets this criterion, the term of the loan may be extended up to 30 years (not to exceed the project's useful life), and the project would be funded at the standard interest rate.

### **B. Level 2 Disadvantaged Community System**

To qualify as a Level 2 Disadvantaged Community System, the applicant must first meet the above Level 1 criterion. In addition, the project must necessitate a rate increase which would result in a user charge higher than the target user charge. Target user charge is defined as the annual residential user charge for water, based on 6,000 gallons per month, equal to at least 1.40% of the applicant's MHI.

If an applicant qualifies as a Level 2 Disadvantaged Community System, the loan term must first be extended to the project's maximum useful life, up to 30 years. If, after such term extension, user charge rates are still deemed unaffordable, then the interest rate will be reduced incrementally, as needed, to a minimum of 0%. Affordability determinations for establishing the appropriate interest rate for a specific project will be made by the BCB based on an evaluation of user charge rates, income levels, comparable providers and other relevant factors. If a project is still considered unaffordable after the maximum available interest rate subsidy, assistance will be provided in locating other potential funding sources that may be packaged with a loan.

## **V. Distribution of Funds**

### **A. Amount of Capitalization Grant for FY 2001**

South Carolina's allotment of the DWSRF funds appropriated by Congress for Fiscal Year 2001 is \$8,388,700.

### **B. State 20% Match Requirement**

One condition of receiving the allotment is that the state must deposit in the DWSRF an amount equal to at least 20% of the total amount of the capitalization grant. South Carolina will deposit \$1,677,740 in the DWSRF.

### **C. Set-Aside for Administration of the DWSRF Program**

The SDWA allows states to set aside a portion of the capitalization grant for the purpose of administering the program and a variety of other non-project activities. DHEC proposes to set aside 4% [\$335,548] of the grant for use in program management, including hiring staff, paying operational expenses and providing technical assistance to potential loan applicants.

### **D. Set-Aside for Technical Assistance for Small Systems**

DHEC intends to use the 2% technical-assistance set-aside [\$167,774] to provide community and non-community water systems serving populations less than 10,000 with assistance in preparing business plans. In May 2000, the Department retained the services of Force & Associates, Inc., a private consulting firm, to provide this assistance. The contract is currently entering its second year.

### **E. Assistance to State Programs**

DHEC will use a portion of the SRF capitalization grant to provide assistance to EPA-approved State programs, as described below. As required, the State will match the set-asides dollar for dollar.

#### **1. Set-Aside for Capacity Development**

DHEC will set aside \$110,000 to assist the State permitting program in funding the resources for expediting the issuance of operating permits. A major component of the State's EPA-approved Capacity Development Strategy.

#### **2. Set-Aside for Source Water Protection**

Delineation, source inventories, and contaminant susceptibility determinations begun under the FY 1997 capitalization grant set-aside are not yet complete. Therefore, DHEC will set aside \$170,000 from this capitalization grant to continue implementation of the state's Source Water Protection Program activities.

### **F. Funds Currently Available in the DWSRF**

As of March 31, 2001, the funds available in the DWSRF for making low-interest loans are:

Funds Remaining from FY 1999 & 2000 Capitalization Grants	\$17,132,239
Investment Earnings	\$245,922
Repayments	<u>\$1,254,182</u>
	\$18,632,343

#### **G. Total Funds Available for Loans for the Next Year**

FY 2001 Capitalization Grant less set-asides	\$7,605,378
FY 2001 state matching funds	\$1,677,740
<u>Funds Currently Available in the SRF</u>	<u>\$18,632,343</u>
<b>Total Funds Available</b>	<b>\$27,915,461</b>

#### **H. Standard Interest Rate**

The standard interest rate is set at approximately 33% below an average of the bondbuyer 25 index. The actual interest rate will be established annually by the BCB prior to September 30th of each year.

#### **I. Maximum Loan to an Individual Project**

In general, projects will not be subject to a loan maximum. However, in order to meet commitments for funding small systems, DHEC may adjust certain loan amounts to provide for such projects, depending upon which projects are ready to proceed.

**Fiscal Year 2001**  
**South Carolina DWSRF Active Project Priority List**

GENERAL INFORMATION												
SPONSOR	DHEC PROJECT #	PROJECT MANAGER	SERVICE POPULATION	TOTAL PROJECT COST ESTIMATE	ESTIMATED SRF LOAN AMOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY RANKING CATEGORY	R/C (YES/NO)	MHI (\$)	User Charge Per 6,000 gal. (\$)	LOE	TAPS
City of Florence Southeast Area Wells & Plant	SRF-2110001-03	SG	58,593	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	Southeast Area Water Plant & Wells-capacity needed to meet SPDWR requirements	2	NO	\$24,906	\$13.90	0.67	20,926
Westminster CPW Treatment Plant Upgrade	SRF-3710003-01	SG	8,300	\$945,980	\$1,057,630	Surfact Water Treatment Plant Improvements on-site raw water reservoir needed to adequately treat surfact water.	2	NO	\$23,307	\$7.55	0.39	3,200
Valley Public Service Authority	SRF-0220012-01	SG	5,303	\$1,693,000	\$1,693,000	Water Sys Impr-Elevated storage tank and upgrade of distribution lines to meet water capacity and; alleviate low pressure prob.	2	NO	\$29,994	\$19.50	0.78	1,853
York County	SRF-4620003-01	VR	3,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	York Co/West water storage tank to adequately meet existing demand	2	NO	\$31,288	\$29.97	1.15	1,600
York County	SRF-4620003-02	VR	3,000	\$2,420,000	\$2,420,000	York Co/West - replace low pressure class water line which is subject to failure because pressure exceeds pressure rating of pipe.	2	NO	\$31,288	\$29.97	1.15	1,600
The Town of Jackson Water Facilities Imprv	SRF-0210002-01	VR	1,400	\$1,166,700	\$344,882	New well, elevated storage tank, & upgrade of dist. lines to meet water capacity & above-grnd storage; alleviate low pressure problems	2	NO	\$32,222	\$13.00	0.48	1,400
Pendleton, Town of Water System Improvements	SRF-0410006-01	GB	3,822	\$2,600,000	\$1,600,000	Water System Improvements - 2000 gpm booster pump station, 12inch transmission line & elevated storage to alleviate low pressure	2	NO	\$20,571	\$13.15	0.77	1,400
Ware Shoals, Town of Elevated Tank & System Improvements	SRF-2410003-01	SG	2,600	\$400,000	\$400,000	Elevated Tank and System Improvements - Elevated tank, booster pump and line improvements to alleviate low pressure.	2	NO	\$19,297	\$12.50	0.78	1,200
Beaufort-Jasper WSA Distribution line Replacement	SRF-0720003-07	GB	23,317	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	Replace cast iron distribution line to reduce iron level and improve water quality	6	NO	\$24,261	\$19.00	0.94	1,700
Beaufort-Jasper WSA Broad & Chechessee River Crossings	SRF-0720003-05	BC	18,858	\$3,991,000	\$3,991,000	Replacement of aging subaqueous crossings of the Broad and Chechessee Rivers with new pipes hung from new bridge.	7	NO	\$24,261	\$19.00	0.94	25,000
Myrtle Beach, City of Alum Sludge Handling Facility Improvements	SRF-2610001-01	BC	25,500	\$2,548,456	\$2,548,456	Alum Sludge Handling Facility Improvements -	7	NO	\$24,869	\$13.14	0.63	13,724
Easley Combined Utilities Transmission Line & Pump Station	SRF-3910002-01	BC	26,685	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	30" Transmission Line & Pump Station - Additional line to back up an old Water Service Line which as experience problems in the past.	7	NO	\$26,674	17.15	0.77	12,000
Beaufort-Jasper WSA ASR Wells - North of Broad River	SRF-0720003-06	GB	18,858	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	Aquifer Storage Recovery - North of Broad River for needed potable water storage in isolated and remote portions of the distribution system	7	NO	\$24,261	\$19.00	0.94	5,000
Lugoff-Elgin WA Water Meter Replacement	SRF-2820001-07	VR	12,163	\$450,000	\$450,000	Water Meter Replacement - The system is experiancing a significate water loss, and as a result lost revenue, due to aging water meters	7	NO	\$36,667	\$25.34	0.83	4,700
York, City of Lake Wylie WTP	SRF-4610001-01	VR	6,251	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	Lake Wylie Water Treatment Plant - New water treatment plant	7	NO	\$21,767	\$16.80	0.93	2,300
Beech Island RCWD Storm Branch Road Storage Tank	SRF-0220004-02	VR	7,224	\$281,161	\$281,161	Storm Branch Road Storage Tank - constuct tank to alleviate capacity needs	7	NO	\$29,994	\$16.00	0.64	1,000



**Fiscal Year 2001**  
**South Carolina DWSRF Active Project Priority List**

GENERAL INFORMATION												
SPONSOR	DHEC PROJECT #	PROJECT MANAGER	SERVICE POPULATION	TOTAL PROJECT COST ESTIMATE	ESTIMATED SRF LOAN AMOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY RANKING CATEGORY	R/C (YES/NO)	MHI (\$)	User Charge Per 6,000 gal. (\$)	LOE	TAPS
TOTAL COST ESTIMATE OF Projects				\$41,896,297	\$40,186,129							